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*Photograph by Fischer*

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## FINANCIAL NOTES

### AN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY CONFERENCE

The Scandinavian countries are considerably interested in the question whether the time has arrived for an international currency conference to adjust some of the vexatious problems remaining unsolved since the armistice and the conclusion of the peace negotiations. In two successive numbers of the Baltic-Scandinavian Review of Copenhagen leading European economists present their views, and the symposium, which includes experts of the highest standing seems to show the great need for something concrete in the matter of world-finance before the nations can expect a return to their pre-war status. In view of the preparations of a number of countries to return to the gold standard the consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of such a conference as suggested.

### FINNISH PRIVATE BANKS IMPROVE

Reports of the four leading Finnish banks for 1924 show that on the whole their position has been considerably strengthened. As an instance, the Helsingfors Share Bank could report the net profit balance as having risen from 9,600,000 Finnish mark in 1923 to 11,500,000 Fmk. in 1924. The Nordic Association Bank, which is the country's largest private bank with a share capital of 200,000,000 Fmk. had a net profit balance of 46,200,000 Fmk. in 1924, to which can be added 3,800,000 Fmk. in profits from former years. The only report at hand from the Kansallispankki Bank is that the 1924 dividend will be 18 per cent against 17 per cent the year before. The other private banks report proportionate improvement in business.

### TARIFF REGULATIONS CRITICIZED

Paragraph 510 of the United States Tariff Regulations has for some time been subjected to serious criticism on the part of Scandinavian business interests which wish a clarification of the decree that refers to examination of the books of foreign concerns at the hands of the American authorities. The chairman of the Danish national committee, Ernst Meyer, at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris presented the Danish viewpoint which found the support of Arthur Balfour and the Italian delegate, Pirelli.

### SWEDISH BANKING SITUATION SATISFACTORY

According to recent figures presented by the bank examiners of the Swedish government the private banks passed the transition from 1924 to the present year under easier circumstances than a year before and as a result their condition shows marked improvement. The reports also show that the higher bank rates resulted in a slight decrease in business as a whole, these higher rates stimulating an increase in savings banks deposits to the extent of 22,000,000 kronor, making a total of 765,000,000 kronor.

### NORWAY'S DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES

Since 1920 Norway has floated ten loan issues in the United States and now owes this country somewhat more than 97,000,000 kronor. The municipality of Oslo, it is now reported, is about to float another foreign loan for 50,000,000 kronor, the money to be spent on the improvement of the

city's gas and electrical works. It is the opinion that the capital of Norway will require during the next four or five years no less than 135,000,000 kronor in loans. Though Oslo continues to draw on foreign financing, there has been criticism of this policy.

### MEXICO'S NEW FINANCIAL PROGRAM

As the economic progress of Mexico is a matter of importance to both Europe and America, the program outlined by President Plutarco Elias Calles calls for more than passing mention. Foremost among the measures already enacted during the first month of President Calles' administration was a balanced budget for the current year. This in itself was something unusual for Mexico. Out of receipts estimated at 290,000,000 pesos, provisions were made for 202,000,000 pesos for salaries and general expenditures (about 100,000,000 pesos less than in 1924) and 84,000,000 pesos for the resumption of service of foreign loans. This leaves a surplus of 4,000,000 pesos. Other important financial steps are as follows: The enactment of a general banking law, which has the support of the nation's bankers; the creation of a national banking commission to direct the operation of the banking law; the complete reorganization of the Commission Monetary, the financial agency of the Federal Government, and the limitation of its capital responsibility to 15,000,000 pesos.

### PROF. CASSEL ON DOLLAR'S DROP IN SWEDEN

Professor Gustav Cassel, whose reputation as financial economist extends far beyond his native land, in discussing the dollar's drop below par in Sweden gives the reason as the extensive credits granted by the United States to Europe. Prof. Cassel assigns the same cause to the rise in the pound sterling in England. This situation, however, he thinks is but temporary. If a real boom should develop in the United States he says, Americans will find full use for their money. Interest rates will then rise and bond prices will drop. There may then be a sudden end to the extension of credits to Europe and the European situation be still further aggravated by the necessity for repayment of short term dollar credits, Professor Cassel declares.

### POST-ELECTION RAILROAD FINANCES

The result of the Presidential election has had a beneficial effect on American railroad securities, both stocks and securities displaying stimulated activity. There seems to be an assurance that the railroads will have a breathing spell from hostile legislation, says the Bulletin of the National City Bank, which would give them a chance to reinstate themselves with the investing public, and plan a development of the transportation system to suit the growing needs of the country.

### REPORT OF UNITED STEAMSHIPS COMPANY

According to a report of the United Steamships Company of Copenhagen net profits for the year 1924 amounted to 3,496,172 kronor. Of this sum 3,000,000 kronor were set aside mainly for the purpose of improving the passenger ships on the American-Scandinavian route. The board of directors decided to pass the dividend for the year. The reserve fund in 1923 was placed at 16,300,000 kronor.

1864

1925

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## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER OF THE REVIEW

This is the Spring Number of the REVIEW, and Mr. Fischer's photograph on the cover invites out of doors.

It is an Estonian, K. E. Russow, who writes of Sweden's out-door painter, Bruno Liljefors. Of the great triumvirate, Zorn, Larsson, and Liljefors, only Liljefors remains. Born in 1860, Liljefors had attained his fame long before the turn of the century. Mr. Russow writes of his most recent works.

From a year of European wanderings, SIGNE TOKSVIG has gathered several good pages for the REVIEW. Some will remember her essays on current Danish literature, others her interview with Minister Nina Bang. Now she has gone out over Danish fields to visit a gentleman in exile who once had a significant part in international politics.

The Librarian in the Royal Library of

Copenhagen contributes the annual essay on the state of letters in Denmark. JULIUS CLAUSEN gave us an article last year on Shakespeare and Elsinore.

VALFRIED SPÅNGBERG is a political journalist of note in Sweden who was for a time editor of *Aftontidningen*, a paper of distinct democratic color.

It is unlikely that the REVIEW will ever again present the story of the Viking voyages to Vinland in so complete form, so imaginatively treated, as in ALEXANDER BUGGE's essay in this number. The essay was written for Leif Ericson Day of 1924. This will be followed by other articles on Viking times by Professor Bugge.

ANDERS ORBECK translated *Ibsen's Early Plays* for publication by the Foundation.



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SPRING NIGHT, BY BRUNO LILJEFORS, 1923. IN THE COLLECTION OF DUKE D'OTRANTE, STOCKHOLM

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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## Bruno Liljefors

*By* K. E. RUSSOW

**W**HENEVER I VISIT Stockholm my first call is always at Fritze's Art Store to see what is exhibited by Bruno Liljefors, the painter, for there one always finds his latest work.

It has been said of the art of Bruno Liljefors that his best pictures were painted before 1896, but that is of course meaningless. On the contrary, one could maintain that his distinct art developed just about that time. Before that his paintings still now and then expressed the point of view of the average human being; the mother-love of the animal brought to mind human mother-love, the avarice of the beasts was expressed as a counterpart to the avarice of man, the pictured mood of nature created human, lyric moods. It was easier to understand such pictures. But for a long time now he has refrained from catering to the average onlooker; he pictures all nature with all its secrets from the point of view of nature itself, not humanity. If one could imagine a birch or a spruce, a fox or a crow, possessing artistic understanding and training, those beings would understand the art of Liljefors much better than we human beings. Only one who knows how to free himself wholly from human blinders can approach Bruno Liljefors' artistic soul and he then will be aware of a sense of the eternal before his paintings.

Once in eastern Asia I experienced an earthquake. Where I happened to be it was not at all dangerous. I could observe the phenomenon calmly and I could observe my own feelings just as calmly. It seemed to me as if time, relentlessly rolling on, had stopped for the fraction of a second, just enough to allow me to catch a glimpse of the meaning of time and eternity—it was a presentiment of the infinite. Before Bruno Liljefors' paintings I often feel something similar—with his swift and trained comprehension he has arrested, in his pic-



EAGLE AND EIDER, BY BRUNO LILJEFORS, 1924. IN THE COLLECTION OF G. J. VAN HECK, ENSCHEDE, HOLLAND

tures, the course of nature so that even we small human beings may catch a glimpse of its grandeur.

Bruno Liljefors is not an animal painter in the common sense of the word. It is the beauty of all nature, such as he feels it himself, that he reproduces for us. I like to suggest this comparison: if we consider a Beethoven sonata for violin, the violin part is not everything; the piano has just as much of a message to give, but the spiritual meaning of the sonata is perhaps transmitted to the ear in the first place by the peculiar timbre of the violin. Thus it is with Liljefors' animal pictures. In the great nature symphony which he paints the animal serves as an overture, or one might even say, as a finale. This thought came to me during a discussion about the art of Bruno Liljefors which I had a few days ago in Friland with the young artist Lennart Segerstråle, who probably one day will be a great animal painter himself.

The reproductions of a few of the latest paintings of Bruno Liljefors speak their own language. The artist is now over sixty, but it seems to me that he is ever going upward. In the goose picture the





FOX, BY BRUNO LILJEFORS, 1908. IN THE COLLECTION OF CONSUL E. A. MATTON, GÄVLE, SWEDEN

physique of the atmosphere should be studied—the air is saturated with clear vapor with which the rapid wing movements of the flying geese harmonize. In the eagle picture the fine gray tone of the atmosphere harmonizes wonderfully with the motion of the eagle and the colorful eider complements it in color and in wingplay. In the swan picture one notices how the low temperature of the air is suggested, even in the absence of ice or snow. In the fox picture one must admire how the head of the fox dominates the whole landscape; in the fox is concentrated all the mysteries of nature pictured here.

Liljefors is still on his way.



LILJEFORS, BY ZORN. NATIONAL MUSEUM.



SWANS, BY BRUNO LILJEFORS, 1921

SWANS, BY BRUNO LILJEFORS, 1921



WILD GESE, BY BRUNO LILJEFORS, 1923

## Earl Bothwell Rests at Faarevejle

*By* SIGNE TOKSVIG

**H**E IS not pretty now, James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, Lord High Admiral of Scotland, Duke of the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Mary Stuart's husband. You can verify that for twenty-five öre, or a little less than five cents, if you will take the trouble to go to Denmark. He lies in a crypt of the village church at Faarevejle. The sandy soil in which the crypt is sunk has kept the air so dry that his body has mummified, and you can look at him through a glass window in the coffin.

It is startling. You come from a fresh blue summer day outside, soft green hills, fields yellow with the ripening rye, and from a neat, white-washed, red-tiled village, tranquil and modern, trimmed with hollyhocks, telephone wires, and a co-operative dairy. Terraces lead up to the church, a strong irregular building, rising in a massive, watchful tower. It was built in the stern mood of the twelfth century, but it too shines so brightly white and red in the sun that you saunter up to it in a gay receptive spirit. Bothwell? Why yes, you will make one of the party that is going to get somebody to open up the crypt and show them Bothwell, "him the Scotchman". The majority of the party has just got out of one of Mr. Henry Ford's cars. There is a brisk, sun-burned girl ready to be guide. She strides ahead with a bunch of huge keys, and the party follows her, chattering. There is a handsome medieval entrance which hardly gets a glance, a good white-washed, vaulted interior. Plenty of light. The girl rolls back the matting of the aisle in front of the altar, applies her key to a trap-door in the floor, and swings it up.

And, in the low crypt, clearly lit, you see a face that kills chattering because it is still a face. It is human. It has suffered and accepted suffering. There is a dignity about the brown parchment head that a skeleton lacks. The skin still covers those high broad cheekbones, and the lips part in a terrible smile—not an unholy grin. The arms are wearily crossed. You feel like bowing down and apologizing. How horrible that the party, awed for a minute, have begun moving their jaws again.

"Well, he certainly isn't pretty," the fat lady says, the wife of the wholesale dealer in cigars, and her husband throws in, "Hardly worth twenty-five öre!"

"Are you sure, now, that he is genuine?" the ever-sceptical young engineering student demands. And they are allowed to descend a brief ladder to peer at him more intimately.

He is deteriorating. Being an object of curiosity has involved letting in the moister air, and the shroud has crumbled almost away.



In 1852, when the Danish historian Worsaae opened the coffin for the first time, he describes him as lying in a well preserved shroud of fine linen, partly lined with a greenish silk and, curious detail, trimmed with little rosettes of black paper. Decently but not lavishly buried, just what might be expected for an important political prisoner. He is a man of about 67 inches, broad-shouldered, with small hands and feet, a very aquiline nose, reddish hair sprinkled with gray, about fifty years, indubitably Scotch in appearance. But that is not evidence that would convince an engineering student. Nor is it evidence that Captain Marryat, the writer, once visited Faarevejle and ingenuously remarked, "Now I am an impartial Englishman, not given to enthusiastic discoveries or anything like that, but this is an ugly Scot."

There is no mark on the coffin or the linen to prove that this is Bothwell, although tradition has always insisted that the coffin was his. But it is known from Danish state papers and the diary of the castle commandant that Bothwell was a prisoner in the castle of Dragsholm nearby, and that he died there, and that he was buried in the church of Faarevejle. In 1922, Hr. F. C. C. Hansen, Professor in anatomy at the University of Copenhagen, measured the head and compared it with a portrait still in the hands of the family in Scotland, finding agreement in every detail.

This grim remnant, then, is the husk of the man for whom Mary Stuart said she cared not if she lost France, England, and Scotland, and with whom she said she would go to the end of the world in a white petticoat before she left him. Faarevejle must be beyond the end of the world, because Bothwell certainly lies alone. Besides him-



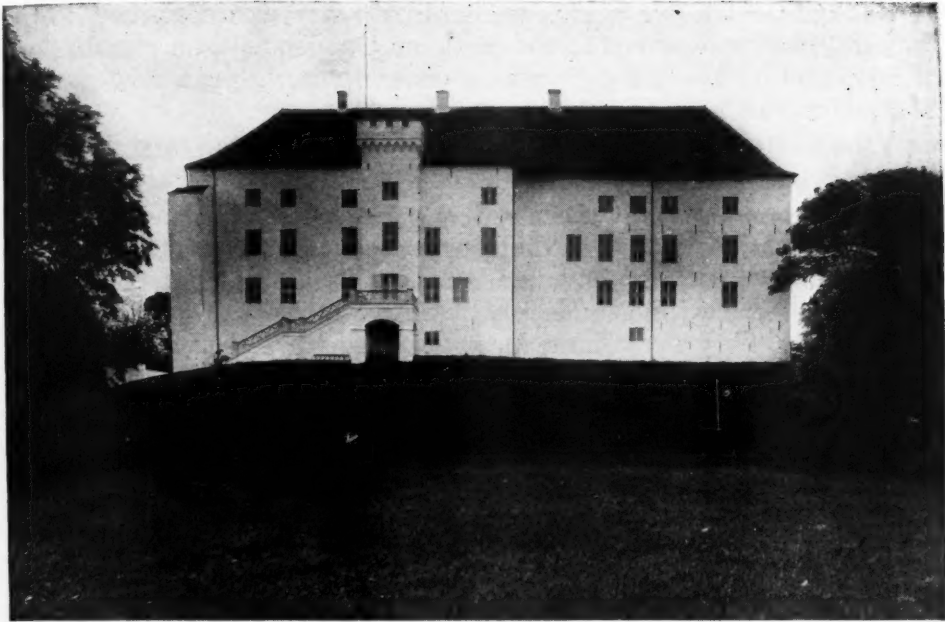
VEJLE CHURCH, DRAWING BY HAROLD TOKSVIG

self in the crypt there is exposed only the tiny formless mummy of a three-year old baby, the child of a clergyman, very queer company for a man who was accused of witchcraft, piracy, and murder.

How did he come to be the main curiosity of a placid Danish village?

Bothwell had a lively career even before Mary Stuart gave him dramatic value. He was Lieutenant of the Marches, or border counties, where he made life so unpleasant for the English that the letters of Elizabeth's agents shriek with moral indignation. "As naughty a man as ever lived." "As false as a devil." "One whom the godly of this nation hath a cause to curse forever." He hit hard, he was decisive, he was reckless; Mary looked hopefully in his direction when she was sick of her husband, the puling Darnley, who had assassinated Rizzio almost at her feet. Bothwell could take a hint; he put gunpowder under Darnley's house and blew him up. Within a month Mary had created her liberator Duke of the Orkney and Shetland Islands and married him. He had divorced the trifling obstacle of his wife. But the Scottish nobles, half jealous, half shocked, soon drove him to take refuge in his dukedom of the Orkneys. There he probably did a little honest freebooting to earn his living, which, technically, is not piracy, at least it wasn't in the case of Drake and Hawkins. Still, Bothwell found even the Orkneys too hot, and embarked, disguised as a sailor, with a captain whose name was certainly tarred with the charge of real piracy. No sooner were they well under way in the North Sea than one of the storms for which it is so justly famous chased the small fleet over under the coast of Norway. There they were hailed by a Danish man-of-war. Norway was then ruled by the Danish king, and they had to submit to being searched. The captain of the man-of-war had a right to be suspicious. Here was a ship with no proper papers at all, in charge of a man whom he knew to be a pirate, and then they tried to tell him that one of the simple sailors was the husband of the Queen of Scotland! It sounded very queer, and he took them all into the city of Bergen.

There the ship was thoroughly searched, and a little box was found with Bothwell's diploma as the Duke of the Orkneys, also a document stating that there was a price on his head of 1000 kroner. And Bothwell's identity got another and unexpected confirmation. No sooner had he landed in Bergen than he met a lady in the street who accused him of being her run-away husband. She was Anne Thorsen, a Norwegian of noble birth, whom he had right enough, but apparently rather casually, married some time ago en route for France. She forced him to promise her an annuity and to give her one of his smaller ships. The last was all she got out of it, because the Danes decided to keep this duke who had a price on his head. They sent him as prisoner to Copenhagen, where his keeper, Peder Oxe, wrote King



DRAGSHOLM, IN SJÆLLAND, WAS FIRST MENTIONED IN 1370. HERE BOTHWELL DIED IN EXILE

Frederik II, who was in Jutland, that he was taking good care of the Scot, "for he is very sly," and suggested removal to a safe, distant fortress somewhere.

But Bothwell also wrote the King, a letter in French, saying that he had merely come through on his way to France, where he was sure to get help for Mary Stuart, and that he would be glad to explain to the King what all this noise and fuss in Scotland was about. He proved his slyness by signing himself, James, Duke of the Orkneys. He knew undoubtedly that Frederik had never considered the Orkneys as belonging to any nation except Denmark, who had merely pawned them for awhile, and Bothwell must have been clever enough to hold out the hope of the islands being returned if Frederik were nice to him.

In any case, Bothwell was put into Malmöhus, opposite Copenhagen, where he did not have his liberty, but where he was well treated and arrayed in velvet suits. And King Frederik turned a deaf ear to the loud cries that came from Elizabeth in England and from Murray the Regent in Scotland to deliver Bothwell up to them. The Scotch were even so accommodating as to send word that it would not be necessary for the Danes to pay transport on the whole of the man, they would be content with his head.

As long as Frederik thought there was a chance that Mary Stuart might regain her throne, and Bothwell thereby his power, and Denmark thereby the Orkneys, he kept him very comfortably at Malmöhus.

It was only after five years, when Mary's star was definitely down, that Bothwell was moved to the castle of Dragsholm in a remote part of Sjælland. "The King," writes a contemporary, "hath now put the Scottish Count in a vile and narrow prison."

Bothwell endured his dungeon and chains for five years, dying on the fourteenth of April, 1578.

You cannot look at the mummy's face without seeing pain and stony resignation in it, and the country people who make ghosts of those who have suffered have made one of him. But not they alone. A county official within the last half century was visiting the baron of Dragsholm. They sat talking in the evening when the visitor heard a great noise as of a heavy carriage rumbling into the paved court-yard, whips cracking, dogs barking, people clattering out. He wanted to go to the window, but the baron held him back. "Pay no attention," he said sharply, "there is nothing. It happens that way often, and there is nothing." That was said to be the arrival of Bothwell re-enacting itself. And within our times a maid in the castle who walked through the old part met a man in a strange costume on the stairs. She knew it was a ghost, but she took courage and asked it, "Who are you?" to which the phantom answered with humor rather than politeness, "Even if I told you, you wouldn't know," and disappeared.

A man now living says his grandfather told him about two masons who were given the task of repairing something in the church of Faarevejle. They were allowed to sleep in the attic over a chapel. One was very cocky; before he went to bed he swore he was going down into the crypt to box the Scottish Count on the ear. And so he did, and came back boasting. Then in the black night, the other mason heard that something came and took hold of his bedfellow, dragging him around heavily on the floor for hours. And the victim was never quite right in his head again.

After a story like that you feel like explaining to the mummy that your intentions in looking at him are of the most sympathetic. And why not? If Janet Betoun and Anne Thorsen and Jane Gordon and Mary Queen of Scots and scores of anonymities all loved him and four of them married him, he probably had attractive qualities invisible to the English and not to be accounted for by witchcraft. Granted that he took the quickest way to his desires, let it also be remembered that "he had no craft or hypocrisy, no cloak of religion."

Not a bad epitaph.

The red-cheeked girl shuts the trap-door, locks it, "for a form's sake," she explains smiling, and the party leaves the church of Faarevejle, anxious to get the Ford started and to arrive home in time for supper.

The Danish weather, changeable as fortune, has whirled up black clouds behind the white tower.



## Danish Literature in 1924

By JULIUS CLAUSEN

FOR THE GREAT POET one will look in vain in last year's Danish literature, though there are writers in plenty, both men and women—the latter perhaps in the majority—and most of them have a certain talent, or at any rate have acquired skill. Indeed, authorship has become so common that it has been said humorously: "Any Dane can write a book—leaving quality out of consideration—if he has only a moderate amount of invention and a reasonable capacity for putting thought into intelligible language." In the literary supplements of Danish newspapers an abundance of short stories and lyrics rains from heaven every Sunday, but it is not all manna—rather it might be called a home industry literature. Poetry at present ranks highest—here we have such names as Helge Rode, Valdemar Rørdam, and Jeppe Aakjær, the first and the last, nature poets of note, Helge Rode the possessor of a sensitive intensity now and again recalling Shelley. All three are pre-eminently Danish in their love of the level plain and the soft lines of the Danish landscape. Rørdam, has composed an ingenious cycle of *Bird Songs*, describing Denmark's birds of passage, pregnant with the freshness of nature and the sportsman's mood. Less emphatically national in his subjects, but a greater master of form, is Sophus Michaëlis.

Verse is a form of composition less easily exported and transferred to a foreign tongue than the novel and the drama. However, in last year's novels and dramas there was nothing that soared above the common level or struck one as unusual or forceful. An exception is to be found in the work of Karin Michaëlis, a remarkable authoress, whose work sometimes lacks form. She writes her books in the quiet seclusion of the little island of Thurø near Fyen where she hibernates, but she has the roving spirit in her blood and when the sun calls, she flies out to foreign coun-



KARIN MICHAËLIS

tries. Karin Michaëlis has an unusual understanding and love of her fellow creatures. She is at the same time a naive optimist and the possessor of penetrating wisdom, almost cunning. She "sees through" men, hence her books have their greatest value as soul analyses. Like all women writers, she describes her own sex better than the male sex, attaining here the unique and the perfect. In 1924 she has given the autobiography of her childhood in a psychologically remarkable little volume, *Pigen med Glasskaarene* (The Girl with the Glass Fragments), the glass fragments signifying the imagination; and, indeed, that poetic gift of grace, imagination, has been accorded abundantly to Thurö's Sappho. Amid the swarm of Danish women writers, Karin Michaëlis is the most unusual, the most extraordinary. For "feminism" is at present rampant in Danish literature. Its leader, Tit Jensen, whose name is hardly unknown to Danish Americans, has shown previously undeniable and genuine literary talent. For the time being, however, she seems to have shelved literature and appears as a fanatical and ever indignant agitator of all things from compulsory library imposts to voluntary motherhood. The counter move on behalf of the so-called stronger sex has been made by Professor Wieth-Knudsen in his book *Feminism in Denmark*, which caused a sensation by its bold and outspoken language, and which gave tit for tat. The duel of the sexes—to speak after the manner of Strindberg—is now at full tilt, at any rate in literature and on the platform. For Tit Jensen has gained clever and willing pupils who have brought out a series of novels on the villainy of man, just as covertly autobiographical as they are devoid of talent and taste.

The drama is no doubt the most difficult "pace" in poetry; it requires an intimate knowledge of the "academic." No play of importance has appeared during the past year, though one or two were serviceable and could be seen with a certain amount of enjoyment. Most reasonable and lucid was a play, *The Last Word*, by Oluf Bang, who also made his debut with a Copenhagen novel, *Byen* (The Town), less successful, however. The great literary contribution of the year—for there is one, and a very important one—must be sought outside the field of belles-lettres. The Danish Language and Literature Society was founded in 1911 and can now look back upon really brilliant activity. In its philological department it has produced its finest flower in the large dictionary of the Danish language, of which six volumes have hitherto appeared, each of 1200 columns, comprising the letters A to H. In the course of another ten years this great work, which is based on strictly scientific principles but may of course be used by any layman, presumably will be completed. It is conducted by a chief editor, a number of sub-editors, and a staff of young philologists. The State amply subsidizes this work which is offered to all who are interested at a mere fraction of production cost—a result of the handsomest alli-

ance between science and democracy. But the Society plays on many strings. One of its chief tasks is the publication of new, up-to-date, methodically planned editions of Danish classics furnished with critical and explanatory notes. Recently a monumental edition of Johs. Ewald's collected works has been completed. It is sheer delight to the book-lover to handle one of these volumes, admirably printed on excellent paper, quite exhaustive as to contents. An edition of the complete prose works of Sten Blicher is also progressing rapidly; and, last but not least,



we may mention a complete edition of Jens Peter Jacobsen's works, which has not been extant before. The reader had to make shift with the popular two-volume edition containing *Marie Grubbe*, *Niels Lyhne*, *Mogens and Other Stories*, and some poems. But since the Royal Library of Copenhagen has acquired all the posthumous papers of the poet, much that is new to the public will appear, and a peep will be obtained into the poet's workshop and his careful method of working, his sources and impulses being traceable throughout by these papers. That this is of the greatest interest from both literary and psychological points of view when we have to do with a poet of the eminence of J. P. Jacobsen is self-evident. The hitherto published first volume with facsimiles of his handwriting shows how he worked through his material before it found its final form.

The soul of this far-reaching enterprise, which of course has been feasible only with subsidy, especially from the Carlsberg Fund, is the president of the Society, Dr. phil. Lis Jacobsen, an extremely energetic and well-informed woman, who never gives up, and who thoroughly understands the art of administration. During the last decade she has been a valuable pillar, one might say a cornerstone, in the work for the promotion of philology and letters in Denmark. Yet she is least of all a learned or spectacled blue-stockings, lively and wide-awake as she is, with an eye both for spiritual and material values.

The most powerful movements in last year's intellectual life in Denmark have been, however, in the domains of philosophy and religion. That conscious dissociation from the obdurate narrow-mindedness of materialism which may now be shown to be a spiritual phenomenon throughout the civilized world has quite naturally manifested itself

in Danish literature, too. On the other hand, there is no relapse to religious dogma. Two very weighty books, both published at the close of the year, by the great sympathy they have gained, afford powerful evidence of the workings of modern intellectual life. The first of them bears the symbolical title, *Pladsen med de grønne Trær* (The Square with the Green Trees) and its author is the subjective lyrist, Helge Rode. This book, however, is not lyrical, though certainly subjective. Rode answers no questions; he inquires and investigates.

Far more comprehensive and far more important, too, is Chr. Reventlow's *Breve fra Skærsilden* (Letters from Purgatory). I



CHRISTIAN REVENTLOW

do not hesitate to say it is the most important book of the year. Its author, too, is a full-blooded individualist who weighs and tests everything and does not give his receipt before he has sifted to the bottom the value of the bond. Reventlow was originally a journalist; for a short while he tried politics, but naturally the modern parliamentary system with its grouping into parties and horror of all individual standpoints must be adverse to his distinguished "single harness" nature. During the great war he traveled as a correspondent in several of the belligerent countries and everything he wrote was sustained by a superiority, impartiality, and knowledge miles above anything written by his colleagues. For some years he has lived the life of

a hermit on a small farm in the heart of Sweden. Reventlow's experience and knowledge of the world have made him a sceptic. He speaks ironically of the imaginary hurry-scurry of the age, he sees right through all the fine phrases, not least the national cant, he smiles at human prejudices—but, like a follower of Socrates whose apparent acrimony is rooted in compassion and a love of humanity, his ideal is perhaps most nearly that of the eighteenth century—"the brotherhood of man," though personally he gets on best in quietness and solitude. To believe in men is difficult, therefore he has learned to believe in God. The mild and gentle elements of his character have taught him to understand the figure of Jesus as the representative of the divine idea.





THE FUNERAL CORTEGE OF HJALMAR BRANTING CROSSES GUSTAF ADOLPH'S TORG

## Hjalmar Branting

*By* VALFRIED SPÅNGBERG

**W**ITH A CONCOURSE from far and near, such as never before has fallen to the lot of a Swede, Hjalmar Branting was brought to his grave. The workmen followed him beneath their banners as they had followed him in life, and with them were joined the representatives of all other groups, of all classes and parties. Members of the royal house led chiefs of state of foreign lands, governments, and organizations. From a labor leader he had grown in the course of time to be a statesman and representative of the whole people, and through his contributions to international life, especially after the war, he achieved a place such as is seldom conceded to a political leader in a small and remote state, even though his personality be ever so great. While he was no longer merely labor's man—but rather because of his duties as a governmental chief, foreign minister, and international statesman, he had been turned from personal contact with labor—he had retained, as before, labor's confidence and affection. The warmth of feeling with which they surrounded him often has found touching expression and their confidence in his person has shown itself not least in the zeal that his co-workers displayed as proof that what they did was in accordance with his wishes.

His strength was his stability. Nothing dazzling was to be found in him. Neither in speech nor writing, in private nor in public, had he

been wont to sparkle. In private life he was commonly chary of speech, reserved, though willingly taking his part; while as a speaker and author, in extended or concentrated discourse, he spoke to the point without ornamentation. If his discourse lacked brilliant adornment, it had still a quality of greater significance, charm. His voice had that deep resonant tone which captivates and warms by its genuineness. It was at once soft and strong with capacity for all shades of meaning. And the address itself, always extempore, had a wonderful faculty for bringing words and allusions which his listeners understood, to open vistas for which they had an appreciation.

Many things seemed other to him in his later years than they had in his youth, but the same star illumined his path and the same strings vibrated his being. Socialism, when he allied himself with it forty years ago, did not have more adherents in Sweden than could be accommodated in a little cafe in "The City between the bridges," where they held their small unpretentious gatherings. Even as a boy on a school bench he seemed "fully moulded in a shape of unusually definite border lines," one of his schoolmates has said. His intelligence was lively and keen, but strikingly sober, free from every semblance of the mystic. "The starry heavens which have made many mystical dreamers, made of the schoolboy Branting a rationalistic thinker." While still in school he became an internationalist. "Even now it is true that they are called dreamers and utopians who dare to speak of the separate nationalities merging in a higher unity," he wrote at sixteen, in his school composition, "but 'to-day's utopias are tomorrow's realities,' and intercourse developed more and more by science, the cosmopolitan character of which is everywhere acknowledged, shall one day bring the human race to the high goal which was set during the French revolution in the last of the three celebrated words: liberty, equality, fraternity." The dream of brotherhood between peoples and between the social classes now is supported by the largest party in the Riksdag and the country. Thirty years ago he was the first and for a time the only socialist in the Riksdag. A quarter of a century later he headed the first socialist government in Sweden—indeed, in Europe—and after the elections last autumn he was entrusted for the third time with the task of forming a ministry. The new era of socialism, a vision he kept before his eyes, he had, to be sure, no chance to realize; but he had never expected new heavens suddenly to rise above a new earth. Though he hoped for a development unlike the actual accomplishment, he still contributed gladly to those improvements that could be won in the sphere of civic life. As one of the chief tasks of the international labor movement he had counted the creation of peace between peoples. He was not permitted to live to see his hopes realized, but, as was said at his grave, "Like Moses, he guided his people so far that he could catch a glimpse of the enthralled land."



WARBURTON GAMBLE, TOM POWERS, BLANCHE YURKA, AND HELEN CHANDLER IN *THE WILD DUCK*

## The Wild Duck

The *Wild Duck* is not a pretty play. In it ideals are lies, and truth ravages beauty. But in the performance of the Actors' Theatre, staged by Dudley Digges and Clare Eames, there are ideals and beauty and truth. It is no other than a Norwegian household of the latter part of the last century in which the play begins, no other than a dinner party of Ibsen's countrymen to which we come when the curtain rises. And beauty comes in Miss Helen Chandler's Hedvig, a poignant, tragic, childish loveliness. The devastation that descends upon the family of Hedvig, follows Gregers Werle from the dining room to the photographer's garret. Intense, stiff, close-cropped, Gregers Werle (Tom Powers) brings his narrow truth to set free the family of Hedvig and destroys the only beauty in it.



CECIL YAPP AS OLD EKDAL

# The Sea Wall

*A Villa at Visby*

By JAMES CREESE



THE NORTH GATE of Visby was not built for automobiles. The arch is narrow; the cobbled passage is rough. An old woman drew back into the dark recess in the wall of the arch. There is a bench in that wall where, perhaps, the guards of the gate sat when the gray and towered wall was a powerful stronghold for the merchant princes of the Baltic. In the twilight, the imagined guards were more real than the old woman who drew back into the shadows as we passed. This seems a stronghold now, though red tile house-tops show through breaks in the wall stretching down to the blue sea.

It may be three miles from the North Gate to the villa. The road turns up a hill, passes three sombre gibbets on a hill top, and runs across an unkempt plateau. The land steps away from the sea here, rising in abrupt cliffs from one level to another. A geologist back in Stockholm had explained the formation. The car turned and plunged suddenly down an even narrower road to the first of these rocky shelves. Here is the villa, among the Scotch fir; and it is called *Muramaris*, "The Sea Wall." The spell of antiquity was broken. We had come for dinner.

Muramaris lies on the first level above the sea, and through each portal and arch, at every vista among the trees, beyond each carved figure of nymph, frog, or Bacchus, one sees the Baltic. The Mediterranean cannot be more calm, nor so colorful as this in the white evenings of the north. The late sunlight lay on the smooth, white walls of the villa, and there was something of Sicily, something Greek, something even of remote Egypt in the air of the place. In the garden, a carved cat sits on a granite pedestal, serene as a sacred image.

"Yes," said the Professor, "my wife has been very fond of the East. You can see it in her work."

If one is a sculptor, it must be convenient to have a husband who is a celebrated critic and archeologist. If one is a professor of art, it must be pleasant always to have at hand the latest work of a sculptor.





BELOW THE SEA WALL

When the visitor can bring his gaze back from the sea to the garden, he will find that the flag-stone paths lead to the center to a Bacchus; that in the wall against the hillside is a fountain of St. Michael and the dragon; that near the sea wall a bronze princess crouches over a great bronze frog; that thrust from the wall of the villa are a pair of Abyssinian lovers who do service as a gargoyle and in whose shadow kneels a youth in marble. The house stands in a corner of the garden of climbing roses, hedges, and geometrically laid paths. Behind it rise the limestone crags; and before it, beyond a grassy terrace and white wall, the land drops away to the sea. The surf breaks not along the sandy shore but out a hundred meters or more at the edge of another hidden ledge that drops into the deep.

We sat at dinner in the loggia. Three simple but stately arches open the



THE GARDEN



MURAMARIS, PROFESSOR J. ROOSVAL'S SUMMER VILLA AT VISBY. ARRE ESSÉN, ARCHITECT

view to the sea, and through a fourth, at the end of the loggia, we looked into the garden. Behind us three glass doors opened to the living room, and on the opposite wall was seen a fireplace carved in Gotland sandstone by our hostess. The brown beams of the ceiling rest on the uplifted arms of two of the figures; two others stand erect and calm. Green, gray, and silver are the colors of the painted walls where Artemis with her silver arrow brings down a deer. It was before the fire in this room that we sat later to discuss the professor's next book on American architecture.



THE SOUTH FAÇADE

It is only a step to the professor's study, his books, and manuscripts. From its double window we looked again to the sea while he talked of the distinguishing marks of Gotland church architecture. He found a map and outlined a day's tour by automobile to half a dozen of the white and quaintly



THE LIVING ROOM. FIREPLACE BY ELLEN ROOSVAL. WALL DECORATIONS BY GRETA RUUTH-GAHN

towered churches of Gotland. Here also, all roads seem to lead to Roma; at the old church of Roma the architectural pilgrimage was to end. It seemed appropriate that we should talk of spires, and naves, and altars in this room so like the quiet cell of a cloistered scholar.

There was a sound of wheels on the steep gravel road, and a sharp exclamation in the narrow roadway to profane the quiet of the evening. The air was fragrant with the phlox, larkspur, roses, asters, and the suppressed remarks of the driver. We returned to Visby.

Visby was asleep. Heavy shadows fell from its walls; and into the churches the moonlight dropped through the broken roofs. Our horn, a squawking imitator of a warrior's trumpet, woke echoes in the narrow, twisted lanes. The gates of Visby stand open through the night. No marauder comes, but only the timeless winds from the sea.



THE CAT GARDEN



A VIKING MOTIF BY TRYGVE HAMMER

## The Fortunate Isles

*A First Chapter in American History*

By ALEXANDER BUGGE

**I**F YOU STAND on the shores of western Norway or Ireland looking at the sun that sinks into the sea shedding its purple lustre, it sometimes seems as if you see far away on the horizon enchanted islands full of supernatural beauty. They are the Fortunate Islands, where beauty, spring, and eternal youth reign supreme, and death and decay have no power. "The Land of Youth" the Irish call them in their beautiful tales. Of this happy island the poet sings:

*On the ocean that hollows the rocks where ye dwell,  
A shadowy land has appeared as they tell;  
Men thought it a region of sunshine and rest  
And they called it O'Brazil—the isle of the blest.  
From year unto year, on the ocean's blue rim,  
The beautiful spectre showed lovely and dim;  
The golden clouds curtained the deep where it lay,  
And it looked like an Eden, away, far away.*

These enchanted islands are usually surrounded by a cloud of mist so that no mortal is allowed to find them. But sometimes when a man comes, beloved by the gods, the cloud is lifted, and he is allowed to land and is made one of the immortals.

This is a fairy-tale, but full of poetical truth. It happens, however, that the fairy-tale comes true. Once upon a time the curtain of cloud was lifted and the enchanted country far away in the "ocean's blue rim" was found by privileged mortals,—"lucky" our forefathers called them. Soon, however, the cloud sank down again, and the country full of grapes and self-sown grainfields was lost in the mist, and



nobody was able to find it again. The memory of it, however, lived in wonderful tales. Century after century passed. But at last there came a time, when the veil was lifted for good, and the enchanted land far away in the west was found and settled by men of the Old World, who in the new one founded a new society, full of the strength and hope of youth and without the decrepitude and faults of the ancient world. This is the history of the finding of the New World, a tale more wonderful than any fairy-tale.

You may wonder that the New World was not found long before, even in what we call antiquity. The Phœnicians and the Greeks were great seafarers, but they seldom ventured out upon the wide ocean. The voyage of Pytheas of Marseilles, who visited the British Isles and the Scandinavian countries, is unique in the history of antiquity. And soon the Romans became masters of the civilized world. The Romans were no seafarers. If you set out upon the open sea, you must bind triple brass around your breast, we hear Horace say. During the sway of the Romans, ships crossed only the Mediterranean and the British Channel. The Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea lay beyond their horizon, and ships from the civilized world hardly ever ventured out upon them. The ocean formed no part of the history of the world, and there was no development of seafaring and shipbuilding. It was the same during the first centuries of the Middle Ages, when the world struggled to find itself again after the dismemberment and downfall of the Roman Empire.

This state of things was altered with the advent of the Norsemen upon the stage of history. The Scandinavian peoples in very early times were great seafarers. Roman authors in the beginning of our era tell that the Swedes were powerful because of their fleets. The most daring and adventurous sailors of the Scandinavian peoples, however, were the Norwegians. The greater part of Norway, as you know, is surrounded by the sea, and all along the coast from the north to the south there is a string of islands, under whose shelter it is safe to sail. Because of this belt girding the coast, the Norwegians from very earliest times ventured out upon the sea. Fifteen hundred years before the Christian era they knew the use of sails, and 500 years after Christ many Norwegian ships crossed the North Sea and sailed to the Orkneys and Shetland Islands.

The Scandinavian countries lay, however, outside the horizon of the civilized world, until the Viking Age a little more than eleven hundred years ago. The two hundred and fifty years of the Viking Age are the great time of expansion of the Scandinavian peoples when they raided upon and founded settlements in Russia, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Norsemen, however, were not warriors and pirates only; they were first of all daring sailors and traders, and the Norwegians especially loved the sea better than any other

people in ancient times. No other European people of the early Middle Ages can boast of such striking poems on the sea in storm and rough weather, when the billows break against the breast of the steed of the sea and the ice-cold goddess of the deep tries to drag the ship down to the jaws of Egir (the god of the sea). During the Viking Age, the Færoe Islands and Iceland were found and settled by Norwegians, and more than six hundred years before the English came to Archangel, Norwegians found the way to the White Sea. Through these discoveries shipping and shipbuilding were revolutionized. Before that time, the sailors used to stick to the coast and rarely ventured out upon the open sea. At night they would land and set their tents up on the shore, and at daybreak they sailed out again. But if you sail to Iceland, there are on the way no harbors where you can take shelter. You have to stay days and nights without interruption on the main. The Norwegians, however, soon learned to build excellent sea-going vessels and before many years had passed, without the use of compass and nautical instruments, they had established regular intercourse between Norway and Iceland. This was only the beginning.

The Norwegians were also born explorers, irresistibly attracted by the mysteries of the ocean and the Arctic night. The Norwegian Ottar, who discovered the White Sea, tells himself that he sailed thither in order to find how the land was shaped. Harald Hadrada, the celebrated king of Norway, who fell at Stamford Bridge in 1066, himself made an expedition in order to explore the latitude of the Arctic Ocean, but was, we are told, "scarcely able by retreating to escape in safety from the gulf's enormous abyss, where before his eyes the vanishing bounds of earth were hidden in gloom."

Iceland, you know, is a cold and barren country. It is therefore easy to understand that the Norwegian settlers there soon began to explore the ocean west of Iceland, in order possibly to discover new and richer countries. A man, called Gunnbiorn, about 900, we are told, was driven by storm westward until he caught sight of a big country and discovered some islands that later on were called the Gunnbiornskerries. He had probably reached the southern point of Greenland. A long time, however, passed before anybody tried to explore the new country that Gunnbiorn had seen.

Erik the Red was born in southwestern Norway in the middle of the ninth century, the scion of a noble family. He was stern and bellicose, but a born leader of men. He was compelled to leave Norway because of manslaughter, and sailed when twenty years old to Iceland, where he took land and married. In his new home, however, he soon quarreled with his neighbors, and killed some of them. Before ten years had passed, Erik and his men were outlawed for three years and had to leave Iceland. Erik then made up his mind to search for the country that Gunnbiorn had discovered. He set out from the

westmost point of Iceland, where a brother of Gunnbiorn lived, and came without accident to the country he had seen. He soon discovered that the eastern coast of the new country was buried by ice and inaccessible, and sailed to the west coast, which he explored during the three following summers. Then he went back to Iceland in order to induce people to settle in the newly discovered country. He called it Greenland, because, he said, men would be more easily persuaded thither if the land had a good name. Next summer twenty-five ships followed his invitation and sailed to Greenland. This probably was in the year 985. In the years that followed, not a few settlements grew up along the west coast of Greenland. The number of inhabitants seems never to have been more than two thousand. Erik and his descendants took up their abode at Brattalid, and were for a long time the leaders of the new colony. Thus a part, though but an out-lying part, of the New World had been discovered and settled by men of Norwegian descent, and their descendants continued to live there for more than a hundred years. They had no idea, however, that they had come to a new world, but considered Greenland to be a part of the Arctic countries, by inaccessible mountains connected with the northmost part of Europe and the regions round the White Sea.

Greenland, you know is still more barren than Iceland. No grain grows there and most of the commodities of life have to be imported. It is therefore easy to understand that the settlers there, in spite of the good name of the new colony, soon set out upon new voyages of discovery. But, first of all, a regular intercourse between Iceland and Greenland was established and, not very much later, between Greenland and Norway—a turning point in the history of seafaring.

Erik the Red had two sons; Thorstein and Leif. They were both promising men. Thorstein lived at home with his father. Leif had inherited his father's turbulent blood and longed to see the world. Even to far-away Greenland news had come that Norway had a new king, the far-famed Olaf Tryggvason. Leif wanted to visit his court. In the year 999 he set out. Until then, people had sailed first to Iceland and thence to the eastern coast of Greenland and followed this coast to Cape Farewell. A capable and daring sailor like Leif, however, justly deemed that it would be quicker to sail directly eastward from the south point of Greenland without first crossing to Iceland. Leif, in other words, is the first ocean sailor who deliberately crossed the Atlantic without trying on the way to seek refuge in harbors. Because of this achievement alone, he may claim to be remembered as one of the heroes of history. His voyage marks the beginning of ocean-sailing. It does not lessen his merits that he did not succeed in sailing straight to Norway, but was driven a little out of his course and landed at the Hebrides. After that time direct intercourse was established between Greenland and Norway and kept

up for four hundred years. To reach Cape Farewell the ships from Norway usually sailed between the Færoe Islands and the Shetlands. The ancient writings of the Icelanders give us the sailing directions and the duration of the voyage.

From the Hebrides, Leif proceeded to Norway, where he was received as a friend by the king and baptized. King Olaf had recently begun to introduce Christianity in his native country. Next summer, that is to say in the year 1000, Leif put to sea again accompanied by a priest who was to proclaim Christianity in the new colony. "For a long time," the saga tells, "Leif was tossed about upon the ocean, and came upon lands of which previously he had no knowledge. There were self-sown wheatfields and vines growing there. There were also those trees which are called 'mausur' (possibly maple) and of all these he took specimens. Some of the timbers were so large that they were used in building. Leif found men upon a wreck, and took them home with him, and procured quarters for them all during the winter. In this wise, he showed his nobleness and goodness since he introduced Christianity into the country and saved men from the wreck; and he was called Leif the Lucky ever after."

This is the short story of the discovery of the new world as it is told in the saga of Erik the Red, the father of Leif. Like all the best Icelandic sagas, it does not go into lengthy details, but gives only the chief facts. It does not tell of Leif's voyage home from the deserts of Wineland to his distant Arctic home which he seems to have reached the same year that he left Norway. What Leif had achieved gives him a good seat among the first seafarers of all times. He was not, however, equipped for a lengthy journey in an unknown country and his crew was small in number. Therefore he returned home without exploring the territories he had discovered. He only brought specimens of its vegetation.

It is, of course, impossible to tell now where Leif landed. It may have been as far north as Nova Scotia. Early English writers, in speaking of the products of Nova Scotia, among other things refer to "ears of wheate, barly and rie growing there wild." The Frenchman, Jaques Cartier, in 1534 found in New Brunswick "wild grain like rye, which looked as though it had been sowed and cultivated." Even the wild vine in the seventeenth century grew as far north as the southern part of Nova Scotia. From these grapes the country got its name—Vinland (Wineland).

After his return, Leif settled in Greenland. He took possession of Brattalid after the death of his father, and did not set out upon new expeditions. But naturally, as the saga says, "there began to be much talk of a voyage of exploration to that country which Leif had discovered." Thorstein, his brother, became the leader of the new expedition of which even their old father was a member. Their attempt to find



Wineland, however, failed. They were long tossed about upon the ocean, came in sight of Iceland, and saw birds from the Irish coast, and in the autumn they returned to Greenland. Next year, Thorstein died. The following summer there came two ships from Iceland to Greenland. One of them was owned by Thorfinn Karlsefni, a scion of one of the first families of Iceland. Thorfinn was engaged in trading voyages and was reputed to be a successful merchant. Snorre, Thorbrand's son, likewise a man of noble birth, accompanied him, and there were forty men on board the ship with them. The merchants got winter quarters at Brattalid. Here Karlsefni after Christmas was married to the widow of Thorstein, the son of Erik. Naturally there again began to be much talk "to the effect that Wineland the Good should be explored for, it was said, that country must be possessed of many good qualities. And so it came to pass that Karlsefni and Snorre fitted out their ship for the purpose of going in search of that country in the spring." The two owners of the other ships and several Greenlanders, even women, joined in the expedition. They were all together, three ships and one hundred and fifty men, and intended not only to explore, but also to settle in the new country.

The saga of Erik the Red, where the story of this expedition is told, is written in the thirteenth century. It is therefore not surprising that it contains some unhistorical passages. The principal facts, however, are true and historical. It was a wonderful voyage, the first real voyage of discovery in the history of the New World, perhaps in the whole history of the world. What are the expeditions of Columbus and Cortez in comparison to those of the hardy men who from their Arctic home in the northmost corner of the world, far away from civilization, without compass and nautical instruments, in an age where other European seafarers were frightened when they could not see land, boldly set out upon the open ocean in order to explore and colonize an unknown continent! What they performed is one of the most wonderful achievements in the history of seafaring. From Greenland they bore away to the southward until they saw land, and launched a boat, and explored the land, and found there large flat stones and many Arctic foxes. They gave a name to the country, and called it *Helluland* (the land of flat stones). This country was, as all scholars agree, the present Labrador. Then they sailed with northerly winds further southward and land then lay before them and upon it was a great wood and many wild beasts; an island lay off the land to the southeast, and there they found a bear, and they called this *Biarney* (Bear Island), while the land where the wood was they called *Markland* (Forestland). This seems to have been the present Newfoundland, the eastern coast of which is still covered by forests of fir and birch. Thence they sailed southward along the land for a long time and investigated on the way the nature of the country. At last they

stood into a bay where there were so many eiderducks that it was scarcely possible to step between the eggs. They sailed through the firth and called it Strumfirth. Here they stayed the winter (1003-1004) and lived by hunting and fishing. Next spring they sailed further south in order to find Wineland itself. One of the leaders of the expedition was disappointed because he had not found any grapes to make wine. He made a ditty, where he says: "Instead of drinking wine, I have to stoop to the spring." In another poem, he says:

*Comrades, let us now be faring  
Homeward to our own again!  
Let us try the sea-steed's daring,  
Give the chafing courser rein.  
Those who will may bide in quiet  
Let them praise their chosen land,  
Feasting on a whale-steak diet  
In their home by Wonder-strand.*

His ship, however, on the way home encountered westerly gales and was driven to Ireland. The others sailed for a long time until they came to a river which flowed down from the land into a lake and so into the sea. There they found self-sown wheatfields; wherever there were hollows and wherever there was hilly ground, there were vines. Every brook was full of fish. Where this place, which they called *Hop* (a small land-locked bay), was situated, is difficult to tell; most scholars think that it was in the southern part of Nova Scotia. Karlsefni and his followers built their huts above the lake, and remained there during the winter. No snow came there, and all of their live stock lived by grazing. They had brought cows with them from Greenland. When the spring opened one morning they were visited by a large number of natives, who came in their skin-canoes to traffic with the newcomers. Especially, the saga tells, did the strangers wish to buy red cloth for which they offered in exchange peltries and gray skins. They also desired to buy swords and spears, but Karlsefni and Snorre forbade this. In exchange for perfect unsullied skins, the natives would take red stuff a span in length, which they would bind around their heads. So their trade went on for a time, until Karlsefni and his people began to run short of cloth, when they divided it into such narrow pieces that it was not more than a finger's breadth wide, but the natives still continued to give just as much for this as before, or more. This is the first description of a meeting between Europeans and the aborigines of North America. Primitive peoples in modern times behave exactly in the same way. The description of this encounter, therefore, must be absolutely true. The saga calls the natives Skrellings, the same name that was given to the Eskimos. They were, however, most likely not Eskimos, but Indians.

In the beginning, the encounter went off well. But then it happened that a bull belonging to Karlsefni ran out from the woods. The natives, who never had seen such an animal before, were terrified and hurried away. Three weeks afterwards they came back in still greater number. There ensued a fight. The Skrellings were driven away. But it seemed clear to Karlsefni that, although the country was attractive, their life would be one of constant dread and turmoil by reason of the hostility of the inhabitants of the country. Therefore they determined to return to their own country. Karlsefni's ship reached Greenland safely, the other was lost.

Karlsefni and his followers did not succeed in founding a colony in the New World. They were too few in number and too far away from home. Had it been in the beginning of the Viking Age, some other adventurous men would probably have tried again. But now this great movement was ebbing out and had lost its former vigor. The time of expansion was over. The result was that Wineland was not settled by the Norwegians and Icelanders. However, there must have been still other now forgotten voyages of discovery to the New World. The celebrated German historian, Adam of Bremen, has written a *Description of the Islands of the North*. He got his information from the Danish king, Svein Estridson (1047-1076) whose court he visited. "The king," he tells, "spoke of an island in the northern ocean, discovered by many, which is called Wineland, for the reason that vines grow wild there, which yield the best of wine. However, that grain unsown grows there abundantly is not a fabulous fancy, but, from the accounts of the Danes, we know it to be a fact." Master Adam can not have written more than sixty years after the expedition of Karlsefni. His words show that the memory of Wineland was still quite fresh. He is, of course, mistaken when he places the "island," as he calls it, in the Arctic Ocean. But the reason he does this is that the news of this wonderful country had reached northern Europe from Greenland. When Adam says that Wineland has been "discovered by many," we may conclude that there have been other voyages thither than those of Leif and Karlsefni.

The last time we hear of Wineland is in the year 1121. Greenland had got its first bishop, an Icelander called Eiric Gnipson. He departed from Iceland in 1112, probably in order to be consecrated in Lund; he can not therefore have come to Greenland before a couple of years later. But he had not been long there before he set out on a new expedition, this time to Wineland. That shows how strong the tradition was. In 1121, the Icelandic Annals tell, "Bishop Eiric of Greenland went in search of Wineland." The Annals do not tell whether he found the country that Leif had discovered, or whether he returned from his voyage. Most probably he did not come back; because a short time afterward the Greenlanders applied for a new bishop,

and, according to the Annals, one was consecrated in 1124.

As long as the Norwegian colony in Greenland existed, the Norwegian settlers there were wonderfully daring seafarers. Every summer they sailed north to Disko Island to hunt whale, walrus and seal; sometimes they sailed even further north, and we hear in the thirteenth century of expeditions of discovery, probably to Baffin Bay. But in Greenland there are no woods; drift timber, that landed upon the shores, they could only use for fuel and building purposes, but not for bows. Timber, therefore, must have been most precious. But Markland, the present Newfoundland, was not so very far away and was covered with virgin forests. It is therefore natural that the Greenlanders continued to sail thither in order to get timber. Things that occur every day are not mentioned by the historians; we only hear of them by accident. This is the case with the voyages to Markland. They, no doubt, took place nearly every summer but are only accidentally mentioned by the Icelandic Annals, which for the year 1347 tell: "There came a ship from Greenland less in size than small Icelandic trading vessels. It came into the outer Stream-firth (on the western coast of Iceland). It was without anchor. There were seventeen men on board, and they had sailed to Markland, but had afterward been driven hither by storms at sea." The Greenlanders, we hear, proceeded to Norway; no doubt on board a ship which sailed yearly from Norway to Greenland.

This is the last time before Columbus that we hear of intercourse between the New World and Europe. The memory of the countries which Leif and Karlsefni had discovered, in the fourteenth century therefore must still have been quite alive, not in Iceland only but also in Norway. No doubt the tale had been enriched with unhistorical traits, borrowed from Irish tales of the Land of Youth and the Fortunate Islands; but the principal facts were still remembered. In Iceland the tradition of the Wineland voyages was strong enough to come down in two sources, the Saga of Erik the Red, and the Tale of the Greenlanders, in the celebrated codex, the Flat Island Book (XIV century).

Whether the Greenlanders long after 1347 still continued to sail to Markland, we do not know. Until late years it has been considered an established fact that the Norse inhabitants of Greenland became extinct in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Recent interesting excavations in the ancient churchyard of Herjolfsnes\* (in the district of Julianehaab in the southmost part of Greenland) show that they

\*The excavations from Herjolfsnes are preserved in the Museum of Antiquities of Copenhagen, a most interesting description of them is published in *Meddelelser om Grönland*, vol. LX (Copenhagen, 1924). It is a Danish scholar, Dr. Sofus Larsen, who has first drawn attention to the voyage of Pining and his two Portuguese companions in a paper, *Danmark og Portugal i det 15de Aarhundrede* (Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed, 1919, pp. 236-312). On Pining see a paper by Ludvig Daae: *Didrik Pining*, *Historisk Tidsskrift*, Anden Række, 3die Bind, Christiania, 1882, pp. 233-245). On Jon Skolp there is a paper by Gustav Storm: *Söfaren Johannes Scolvus* (*Historisk Tidsskrift*, Anden Række). The Herjolfsnes discoveries were described by Poul Nörlund in *THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW*, October, 1923.



were still living at the end of the century. The race, however, possibly because of the climate, had degenerated physically, and the Greenlanders were probably no longer able to undertake long sailing excursions. But the intercourse with Norway was still kept up. As late as the latter part of the fifteenth century Norwegian ships, although very rarely, visited Greenland. The excavations of Herjolfsnes show that Parisian modes from about 1450 found their way to Greenland.

It is not probable that the Norwegian ships that visited Greenland used to sail as far as to Markland. But Markland and the other fertile countries far away in the west were not forgotten, and people not only in Greenland, but also in Iceland and even in Norway, knew quite well how to find them again if required. Norwegian shipping, in earlier times so flourishing, since the beginning of the fourteenth century had declined terribly; and in the early part of the fifteenth century very few Norwegian ships visited England or the Netherlands. Norwegian seamanship, however, had not declined. The Norwegians were still as daring and hardy seafarers as in times of yore. No seafarer in Northern Europe in the latter part of the fifteenth century had won such a name for daring and enterprise as Didrik Pining. His origin is unknown. It has been suggested that he was the scion of a small noble family of the same name in Bergen about the year 1300. It is possible, however, that he was born in Danzig where a family of the name Pining flourished in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was in the service of Christian I, king of Denmark and Norway, and was, as usual at that time, privateer, pirate, and admiral at the same time. The king had made him governor of Iceland, and commander of Vardotius, the northmost fortress of Norway and of all Europe. He had also to keep up the intercourse between Norway and Greenland. To him King Christian naturally turned when he wanted to undertake an expedition to the countries far way in the west which Leif Ericson and Thorfinn Karlsefni had discovered. It was the king of Portugal who wanted King Christian to send out such an expedition. The Portuguese, it is well known, were the most daring seafarers of the fifteenth century. They had long sailed southwards along the western coast of Africa to find the way to India and China. But there was also, they thought, a shorter way to Asia in a northwestern direction. To find this passage one had to pass the faraway countries belonging to the crown of Norway. This was the reason why the king of Portugal cultivated the friendship of the king of Denmark and Norway, and it was at his request that King Christian, in the year 1472, sent out an expedition that was equipped in Norway and sailed out from western Iceland. Didrik Pining was the leader of the expedition, accompanied by Potthorst, his constant companion. The name of the pilot is also preserved, Jon (John) Skolp (in Latin the name is written Johannes Scolvus). Skolp in Norwegian dialect still means an inhabitant of the seacoast

of northern Norway. With these subjects of King Christian two Portuguese noblemen accompanied the expedition, Alvaro Martins Homem and Joao Vaz Corte-Real, the father of Gaspar Corte-Real, the celebrated explorer, who rediscovered the countries which his father already had visited. No detailed written account of the expedition is preserved. Therefore in modern times it was quite forgotten. In the sixteenth century, however, it was well remembered in the Scandinavian countries as well as in Portugal. The expedition visited Greenland and reached, we see from Portuguese sources, Terra do bacalhao (the country of Stockfish), as the Portuguese called Newfoundland and the territories around the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The ancient Markland, in other words, was the object of the expedition, and Pining and his companions reached the eastern shores of North America twenty-two years before the Italian John Cabot in the year 1496 set out from Bristol on his celebrated voyage of discovery, during which he landed somewhere near the mouth of the St. Lawrence. John Cabot, therefore, is not at all the discoverer of North America. He only followed in the footsteps of Pining and the ancient Greenlanders. Many English ships visited Iceland during the fifteenth century to get stock-fish, in medieval times one of the chief commodities of mankind. Among the English towns that were interested in the Iceland trade Bristol stands foremost. It is therefore self-evident that the merchants of Bristol must have heard of the expedition of Pining in the year 1472. This is probably also the reason why Bristol in 1480 and year after year from that time until 1496 sent out two, three, or four light ships "west of Iceland" in search of the "Island of Brasylle and the Seven Cities." It was probably likewise because of the intercourse with Iceland that Columbus visited Bristol, and that from this town in the year 1477, on board a fishing vessel, he sailed to the Iceland fisheries. Columbus does not tell whether he went on shore in western Iceland. But I wonder if the object of his voyage was not to meet Pining or some of his companions. At any rate he must have heard of his famous expedition. How far he was influenced by it is another question.

Pining and Pothorst after 1490 were outlawed because after the peace between Christian I and Henry VII they still continued to capture English vessels. They went, it is told, to southern Greenland, where they lived as pirates and soon found a violent death.

A discovery, once made, is never quite forgotten. When the time comes, it helps new men to find again what was long thought lost. Leif the Lucky and Thorfinn Karlsefni have not lived and made their discoveries in vain. Their voyages were never completely forgotten. When the time was ripe, two others of their countrymen, Didrik Pining and John Skolp, went in their footsteps and rediscovered the northern hemisphere of the New World. These men, and not Columbus and John Cabot, are the real discoverers of America.

## But When I See the Swan

By HENRIK IBSEN

*Translated from the Norwegian by ANDERS ORBECK*

*But when I see the swan sail o'er the wave,  
Light as a cloud before the summer wind,  
Then I remember all that you have told  
Of the heroic life in distant Thule;  
Then, as it seems, the bird is like a bark  
With dragon head and wings of burnished gold;  
I see the youthful hero in the prow,  
A copper helmet on his yellow locks,  
With eyes of blue, a manly, heaving breast,  
His sword held firmly in his mighty hand.  
I follow him upon his rapid course,  
And all my dreams run riot round his bark,  
And frolic sportively like merry dolphins  
In fancy's deep and cooling sea!*

—From *The Warrior's Barrow*

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## Swedish Inventions

By HOWARD MINGOS

### *V. Ruth's Vapor Accumulator*

THE TREND of modern civilization is to conserve energy. If we put forth human effort, we desire it to produce results. If we employ natural power, we want to get the most out of it. If we burn fuel under our boilers, we want to make sure that the steam thus created can be used in a practical manner. Yet there is no steam plant in existence that permits of all the steam being used to advantage. On the average, only about 82 per cent of the steam is profitably employed.

The boilers must be fired long before the steam is needed to turn wheels and set in motion machines and engine. Steam must be kept up in the boilers day and night, even though a plant is working only

during the day. Then, too, there are certain hours of the day when an extraordinary amount of steam is required. The boilers are worked to capacity to furnish the maximum amount. When the occasion for this heavy load has passed, when the machines are again running at normal speed, there is no longer need for so much steam. What becomes of it? The boilers continue to create it until they have been allowed to cool.

Until recently this surplus steam has been permitted to escape into the open air. It has represented a loss in efficiency and no small item in the overhead expense of running a factory or other plant where steam is employed. It has added about 18 per cent to the annual cost of fuel.

Not long ago Dr. Johannes Ruth, an engineer of Stockholm, Sweden, was awarded the gold medal of the Swedish Academy of Science. The reason therefore was his invention of a relatively simple device for eliminating this waste of steam and by that method reducing the annual cost of operating power plants. It is a vapor accumulator—a reserve tank which takes the surplus steam as it comes from the boilers and stores it until it is required in useful work.

In shape the Ruth accumulator is a huge cylinder with spherical ends. It has a double shell, the space between the two surfaces being filled by infusorial earth or other insulating material which serves to hold the heat. The cylinder is filled with water to approximately 95 per cent of its capacity. The surplus steam as it is admitted to the cylinder is condensed to water under the increased pressure. When the energy is needed, the reduction of pressure releases it.

Adjusting devices attached to the accumulator make it possible to balance the energy used throughout a plant or factory. The furnace boiler is fired and controlled, not by the pressure gauge on the boiler, but by that on the accumulator. Thus there is no over-production, no over-burning of fuel. If a plant requires a certain horsepower, and that is above the normal output of the boilers, the accumulator supplies the difference between the maximum and normal.

It not only eliminates variations in the consumption of steam, but it does away with the irregular use of power. The supply of heat as represented by the amount of fuel burned is thus made constant. Excess heat, electric current, or any other kind of power can be transformed into steam and stored in the accumulator until it is required.

In the fifty factories in which Dr. Ruth's accumulator has been installed since he perfected it two years ago, they say it saves from 15 to 20 per cent of the fuel consumption, thus more than paying for its cost during the first year it is in use.



## Current Events

### U. S. A.

¶ President Coolidge's inaugural address displayed in sincere and dignified, not pretentious, phrases, the conservatism that marks his administration. The address of the Vice President, General Dawes, was a sensational attack upon the rules of procedure in the Senate over which he is to preside. ¶ It has been announced that the President will attend the Norse-American Centennial at the Minnesota Fair Grounds, June 6-7-8-9. The President has accepted few such invitations. His presence will emphasize the fact that this is a national celebration. An address in the House of Representatives by Congressman O. J. Kvale is thought to have influenced the President in his decision. ¶ Senator Couzens, chairman of a special Senatorial committee, has attacked the Treasury Department and Secretary Mellon for remissions on the tax bill of a great shipping corporation. ¶ President Coolidge has again intimated that he will call a second Washington conference, chiefly to consider naval disarmament, perhaps during the late summer. It is expected that the nature of the conference will not be defined, nor the date set, until foreign governments have had opportunity to respond to "feelers" sent out from Washington. ¶ The Isle of Pines Treaty, which has been pending before the Senate for twenty years, finally has been ratified. The United States relinquishes to Cuba all claim of title to the Isle of Pines. ¶ Governor Smith of New York again has shown his political strength by forcing through an adverse legislature a reduction of twenty-five percent in the State Income Tax for 1924, a total reduction of about \$8,500,000. ¶ General Mitchell's demotion from his position as assistant air chief followed an acrimonious debate in which he advocated a unification of the air service independent of the Departments of War and Navy. ¶ Ambassador Houghton came home on his way from Berlin to his new post in London. His comments on Germany were refreshingly frank; he called "absurd" the rumors of secret arming in Germany, spoke of the Dawes plan as bringing more rapid recuperation than was expected, and denied the probability of aggressive military alliance between Russia and Germany. ¶ Jacob Gould Schurman has been transferred from the legation in Peking to the embassy in Berlin. Before entering the diplomatic service, Dr. Schurman was president of Cornell University. ¶ President Coolidge, as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica territorial dispute between Peru and Chile, has appointed General John J. Pershing to supervise the plebiscite agreed upon. The choice is said to be satisfactory to both countries. During his recent tour of Latin America, General Pershing was welcomed with high honors in Peru and in Chile. ¶ A tornado swept through southern Illinois and Indiana in March.

## Sweden

¶ Hjalmar Branting's death, though not unexpected after so long an illness, set free a sorrow that reached all levels and classes of society. His funeral on Sunday the first of March was perhaps the largest Stockholm has witnessed, gathering people by the hundred thousands, surely exceeding Strindberg's and the latest royal obsequies. ¶ To succeed Branting as Prime Minister, the Riksdag when it convened in January had named Minister Sandler, who also remained at the head of the Department of Commerce. A place was held open for Branting in the Ministry. After Branting's death, the Prime Minister was permitted to withdraw from the Ministry of Commerce to devote himself entirely to the premiership, and C. E. Svensson, previously chairman of the board of control, was named Minister of Commerce, a post which he had held in the second Branting ministry. ¶ The government's proposal on the question of national defense, awaited eagerly, has now been presented. The government has taken, as a basis of discussion, the stand that no one will attack Sweden, that there is no menace threatening her independence, and that therefore her defense can be greatly reduced. Consequently the government proposes four army divisions in place of the six at present. Nine of the existing regiments of infantry will be completely disbanded, and the cavalry reduced from fifty to seventeen squadrons. The training period will be reduced to 140 days only. Also for the artillery and service corps considerable reductions are proposed, and it is estimated that the cost of defense can be reduced to 105 million kronor from the current 138 million kronor and 181 million kronor allowed by the budget enacted for the first year of the World War. For the navy there is no real defense plan. Among all friends of an independent and strong Sweden, this proposal to diminish defense has met with criticism in the Riksdag, where a debate on appropriations for the proposal took place but no final conclusions were reached, and throughout the country as well. The Swedes in Finland have been not a little disturbed, maintaining that Sweden in this manner is leaving to a weak brotherland the burden of meeting the great danger which may still be said to threaten European culture from the east. ¶ The Riksdag has decided to introduce public voting in place of the secret ballot that each member may stand responsible for his vote. This demand was opposed in the Upper Chamber where it was believed that it would only increase party slavery and, contrary to the purpose of the proposal, would detract from the independence of members. The system was used for the first time when the question was decided whether members of the Riksdag should have free transportation on the government railroads. Members of the Riksdag approved of the proposal, but the opposition, chiefly of the Right and agricultural party, demanded roll call. Few members dared to vote for the proposal.

## Norway

¶ Norway's most influential trade union leader Ole Lian died February 21. His death is considered an irreparable loss to the Norwegian labour movement. He was for 20 years president of the General Federation of Norwegian trade unions and had also been for six years a member of the Storting. Lian was a comparatively moderate man and he was largely instrumental in preventing the Norwegian Federation from entering the red trade union international at Moscow. ¶ The negotiations between the employers and the Trade Union Federation concerning new wage agreements broke down February 27. The Trade Union representatives demanded a general increase in wages which the employers refused. A week later the negotiations, however, were resumed at the request of the public mediator with the result, that the employers' and the workers' representatives accepted the mediator's proposal of new wage agreements for the leading industries. ¶ A Government crisis was averted on March 6, the Odelsting adopting by 64 to 41 votes the Government bill regarding an increase of the restaurant tax. Before the vote the Premier said that the Government would resign if the bill was rejected. A few days later the measure was also passed by the Lagting. The new law which took effect April 1 introduces a tax of ten per cent on all food and beverages consumed in restaurants. ¶ Snow having come at last, Norway's biggest sporting event, the ski-jumping competition at Holmenkollen, near Oslo, took place March 2 in the presence of King Haakon, Queen Maud, Prince Eugen of Sweden, and the American Legation. Weather and snow conditions were good, and many fine standing jumps were made, the longest being forty-two metres. Asbjörn Elgstöen was awarded the King's prize. ¶ The Norwegian explorer, Captain Otto Sverdrup, has accepted the offer to command the ship of the French North Pole expedition led by M. de Payer. Captain Sverdrup is now negotiating with the Soviet Government with the object of chartering the ice-breaker Taimur. The expedition will leave for Franz Josef Land in July and is to be away a year. ¶ Sweden's famous painter prince, Eugen, a brother of King Gustav, arranged an exhibition of his paintings in Oslo in the beginning of March. The exhibition was a great success. ¶ The Norwegian Group of the Interparliamentary Union has elected Mr. Ivar Lykke, the conservative leader, as president, replacing Premier Mowinckel, who declined reëlection. ¶ The Military Society (Militære Samfund) at Oslo celebrated its centenary on March 2 with a dinner at which the King was present. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norway's chief delegate to the League of Nations, made a remarkable speech, emphasizing the necessity of efficient military defense, world peace being still far off. ¶ Kuhn, Loeb and Co., of New York, have taken over the new issue of City of Oslo bonds, \$8,000,000 at 6 per cent.

## Denmark

¶ The result of the municipal election in Copenhagen for representatives to the city's administrative body was as follows: Social Democrats, 31; Associated Conservative Groups, 17; Radicals, 6; Left, 1. The Social Democrats lost two members, as against their 33 members in 1921, while the Conservatives gained one and the Radicals four over 1921. ¶ At a political gathering in Aarhus, Social Minister Borgbjerg strongly defended King Christian and the royal house against the attacks by Th. Thøgersen, a syndicalist. Minister Borgbjerg declared that this ruler upheld the constitution of the land, and that he showed his liberalism by calling to his side a Social Democratic cabinet when the people demanded it. His speech made a most favorable impression throughout the country. ¶ Taking for his subject the foreign policy of Denmark, Premier Stauning at a meeting called to discuss the frontier question said that in most respects the line was drawn in accordance with the requirements of the people on both sides, and that friendly relationship between Denmark and Germany was all-essential to the ironing out of differences still existing in South Jutland. He greatly deplored as liable to complicate the situation any action by those not in authority. ¶ There is afoot a plan for the organization of a new political party. Andreas Boje takes the lead by asserting that there is still room for such a party between the Social Democrats and the Conservatives. It is believed that the proposal will not be effected by the results of the municipal election. ¶ The work on Mindehøjen (The Hill of Remembrance) near Copenhagen is progressing under the direction of the sculptor, M. Bundgaard. The decorative reliefs mark this a monument to the past and present progress of the nation. A recent visitor to the site was Minister Prince who was greatly impressed with the work so far completed. The interest of Danish-Americans in the monument has been shown in many ways, not least in monetary contributions to make the enterprise a success. ¶ Few Danes conspicuous in the literary and artistic world have been held in greater esteem than Professor Otto Borchsenius whose death caused general sorrow in the capital and throughout the country. To the general public, Professor Borchsenius was perhaps best known as the censor of the Royal Danish Theatre. His journalistic and editorial career, aside from his work of many years as censor, covered a varied field. ¶ It is thought that an art exhibition in Reykjavik planned for the coming summer will strengthen the ties between the two countries whose interests remain identical in spite of the greater political freedom that now is Iceland's. ¶ Another enterprise still further from home is the erection in Greenland of the first Children's Sanitarium. Architect H. Gad has prepared the plans and the structural material, made in Denmark, will be assembled at the Sukkertoppen colony.



## The American-Scandinavian Foundation

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information—*

**Officers:** *President*, Hamilton Holt; *Vice presidents*, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade and C. S. Peterson; *Treasurer*, H. Esk. Möller; *Secretary*, James Creese; *Literary Secretary*, Hanna Astrup Larsen; *Counsel*, Henry E. Almberg; *Auditors*, David Elder & Co.

**Government Advisory Committees:** *Danish*—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; *Norwegian*—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

**Co-operating Bodies:** *Sweden*—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Regeringsgatan 27-29, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; Ira Nelson Morris, Honorary President; J. P. Seeburg, Honorary Vice-President; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; *Denmark*—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; N. Feilberg, Secretary, Stjerneborg Alle 8; *Norway*—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo, K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Sigurd Folkestad, Secretary.

### A Chapter in Syracuse

Under the leadership of Mr. A. V. Persson of the State Department of Education, a Chapter of Associates of the Foundation has been formed in Syracuse, N. Y. An application for a charter, signed by twenty-eight charter members, has been presented to the Trustees of the Foundation. Mr. Persson was elected President and Secretary for the coming year; Mr. Carl Sundstrom, Vice-President; Mr. Ernest A. Carlson, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. Birger Egeberg, Treasurer. Mr. A. S. Carlson was requested to draft a constitution to be approved at a meeting on April 30.

### Miss Larsen Abroad

The Editor of the REVIEW sailed from New York on the *Fredrik VIII* on February 17. Whatever she may see in Denmark, in Sweden, and in Norway during six weeks in the three countries will be reflected later in the pages of the REVIEW. Her trip is designed to renew our editorial contacts with the three countries and to enlist also the services of writers who have not previously contributed to the REVIEW. Her first letters, from Copenhagen, announce that a series of articles on Danish cities has been arranged for, and that Jacob B. Bull will begin in an article on Österdalen a series, by several authors, of colorful stories of various parts of Norway.

### Constantin Brun Award

In November the New York Chapter celebrated by a reception the completion of Minister Brun's twenty-fifth year of service in Washington. A committee has now been organized to administer the fund which was subscribed at that time, approximately \$550. The Committee consists of Consul General Georg Bech, Mrs. Sara de Neergaard, representing the Minister, Baroness Alma Dahlerup, representing the New York Chapter, Mr. James Creese, representing the Trustees, and Captain Kragh-Hansen. The function of this committee, as defined in their constitution is "to make awards, in accordance with rules prescribed, to persons of Danish birth residing in New York City or vicinity whose lives in America have shown them to be worthy of honor from their countrymen, that these persons may have opportunity to visit the land of their birth." The Committee may use the capital fund, as well as the interest from it, for this purpose.

### Professor Benson Lectures

Professor A. B. Benson of Yale, whose edition of the letters of Fredrika Bremer was issued under the title of *America of the Fifties*, addressed the New York Chapter at the Club meeting in March. The attendance was even larger than is usual for a Club Night; the name of Fredrika Bremer still attracts people as

it did when she came to America seventy-five years ago. Mrs. Charles K. Johansen and Mrs. G. Thomson Parker were Chairmen for the evening. The musical part of the program was a group of songs by Miss Eleanor Whittle, accompanied by our Fellow from Sweden, Miss Iris Törn.

#### Jamestown Chapter's Washington Meeting

It was on Washington's Birthday that Dr. George L. MacClelland addressed the Jamestown Chapter of the Foundation. He was introduced by Mr. Sanbury, President of the Chapter after the Secretary, Mr. A. A. Andersson, had spoken briefly of the work of the Foundation. Dr. MacClelland, in speaking of the beginnings of the nation, told an anecdote that is especially appropriate for a meeting of our Associates. "On the morning when the news of the surrender at Yorktown was heard the colonists could not restrain themselves and Patrick Henry, throwing his arms in the air, shouted: 'I am no longer a Virginian; I am an American.' When the war was finished two formidable foes faced the colonists, one the south, the other the north. Then men began to become Americans, regardless of their nationality."

#### Mr. Holt in San Francisco

On Tuesday evening, January 27, the directors of the California Chapter gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Holt, President of the Foundation, at the Faculty Club of the University of California. The three Scandinavian Consuls in San Francisco, members of the University faculty, and visiting professors were among the guests. One of the guests was Professor Siegbahn of the University of Upsala, who had been entertained by the Scandinavian Club of the University of California on the previous evening.

Mr. E. H. Frisell, President of the California Chapter, expressed the pleasure of the Chapter in receiving the na-

tional president. Professor Leuschner of the University of California, first vice-president of the Chapter, welcomed Mr. Holt on behalf of the University, and described his services to the cause of international comity, both through the American-Scandinavian Foundation and in his other devoted official and personal exertion.

Mr. Holt gave an account of the many activities of the Foundation, stressing its contribution to international understanding. He spoke particularly of the influence of the AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW, of the series of CLASSICS and MONOGRAPHS published by the Foundation, and of the fellowships maintained by the Foundation. Mr. Holt explained in detail the new industrial fellowships which seem destined to create a strong economic bond between America and the Scandinavian countries.

At the close of the dinner, Dr. Holt bestowed on the California Chapter its charter.

#### Sigurd Folkestad Resigns

The Norwegian press has announced the resignation of Mr. Sigurd Folkestad from the office of secretary of Normands-Forbundet. Mr. Folkestad also has been secretary of Norge Amerika Fondet and his office has been the official home in Norway of our Fellows.

#### Foundation Receives Ibsen Bust

Mr. Tom Powers is the Gregers Werle of the current New York production of "The Wild Duck"—but he is also a sculptor. When the Actors' Theatre decided to celebrate Ibsen's birthday on April 20, Mr. Powers conceived the idea of marking permanently the event and the success of the production by executing a bust of the dramatist. The directors of the Actors' Theatre could find no statue of Ibsen in New York on which to place their tribute wreath, so Mr. Powers produced the bust. They have presented this bust to the Foundation.

## H. C. Andersen's Birthday

From International House at Columbia University, one looks over Riverside Drive to the Hudson and the Palisades.



We had some difficulty in making our way to the door at 8:30 on Thursday evening, April 2nd. The street was lined with cars. And when we came to the auditorium it was filled. What had all these people come out to see? Was it for a governor, or a foreign statesman, or a famous actor? They had come only to celebrate a birthday, a celebration always sacred to children. They had come to remember a writer of fairy tales who was born in a little red-roofed house at a corner of cobbled streets in Odense, Denmark, one hundred and twenty years ago, Hans Christian Andersen.

Four men spoke: the Consul-General of Denmark, George Bech; the editor of *The Forum*, Henry Goddard Leach; a former member of the State Department of Agriculture, Julius Moldenhawer; and the author of *Wild Animals I have Known*, Ernest Thompson Seton. Only one of these, Mr. Moldenhawer, had seen Andersen. As a boy of fourteen, at home in Copenhagen, he had heard him read from his own manuscript one of his fairy tales, *Rags*, a dialogue between two shreds of cloth, one Norwegian and one Danish. He read aloud the tale that he had heard Andersen read. They spoke briefly, all of them, as men who know that children are waiting somewhere for them to finish.

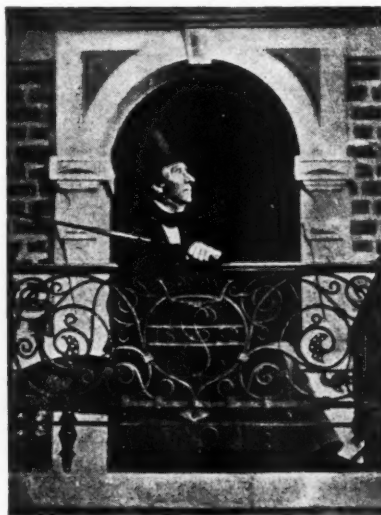
The blue curtains parted, and we saw that street in Odense, the little house and its red roof. A dozen children in jackets and pantalets of an old fashion, were dancing in the street. A lean old man, in long

coat and high pointed collar, came among them; and taking a little girl on his knee he told the story of *The Tin Soldier*. Victor Bancke impersonated Andersen.

Then Eileen Glane, a Danish dancer, interpreted the story of *The Red Shoes* in a dance. We saw *The Little Match Girl* in film version. When the curtain lifted again it was on a final tableau—Youth, Age, and all nations, Denmark to China, at the feet of a fairy.

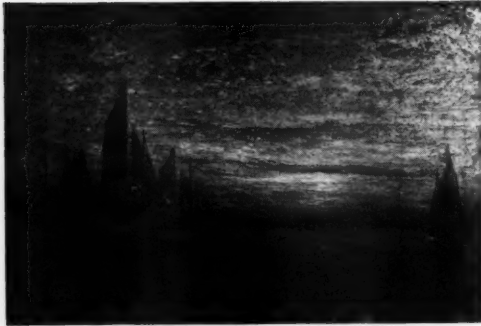
Such was Hans Christian Andersen's one hundred and twentieth birthday party in New York. The New York Chapter of the Foundation had taken the lead in arranging the celebration of the day. The newspapers, the literary journals, had shown an unusual interest in the event; the public schools, by direction of Superintendent O'Shea, had their own programmes. Baroness Alma Dahlerup was Chairman of the Committee in charge of the celebration; Mrs. R. Michelsen had arranged the *Tin Soldier* tableau, Mrs. A. de Lichtenberg the final tableau.

Several photographs of Andersen were shown for the first time with leaves from an Andersen scrap book. Both exhibits were loaned by Dr. Viggo Drewsen.



ANDERSEN AT FRIJSENBORG

## Northern Lights



HARBOR SUNSET BY OSCAR ANDERSON

### Art Notes

The Milch Gallery has announced an exhibition of paintings by Jonas Lie, his winter's work in northern New York and of the shipping and harbor subjects he delights to paint. In this same gallery, the paintings of the Pacific Coast by Armin Hansen, a Danish artist, were shown in January; and Brynjulf Strandenæs' portraits and paintings will compose the last exhibition of the season. Zuloaga opened the exhibition of work by Miss Alice Lolita Muth in the Ralston Galleries on February 4. Thirty-three of Miss Moth's painted tapestries were shown. An artist born in Gotland, Oscar Anderson, showed at the Ainslie Galleries, some of his work of the past eighteen years in Gloucester, Mass. On some of his canvases appear in ghostly outline the fleets that once brought substantial glory to this port of clipper ships.

### Heroes, in the Day's Work

If there had been no telegraph line to Alaska, the heroic race of dog and man to carry relief to stricken Nome, would have been run just the same. But the telegraph brought the news hour by hour to the city desks of a thousand newspapers. We know the names of the heroes: Leonard Seppalla, the Finn; Olson, Hammon, "Eskimo Pete," and Gunnar Kaason the Norwegian. To these same desks a little time ago, came

the daily reports of the Round-the-World Flight; and his countrymen now toast the name of Eric Nelson. Again the magnificent photographs that Lauge Koch brought from his arduous two hundred day trip by sled in Greenland fill our rotogravure pages in the Sunday editions; and now we read the story of Ask Brynhildsen to whom the Life Saving Benevolent Society has awarded its gold medal "for saving human life in peril." The *Shanghai* caught in a hurricane off the coast of Nova Scotia was swept on the rocks, and Ask Brynhildsen drew his four companions to safety on the barren cliff, and then faced danger again to bring aid from the fishing village of Canso. None of these set out to be heroes. It was all in the day's work, and no later glory could change it.

### Norse Remains in Britain

Norse survivals in the British Isles have long fascinated scholars, and even the layman travelling for instance in the Lake Country has discovered in place names intriguing proofs of northern ancestry. A new study of the subject has been undertaken by a number of Norwegian scholars following a careful plan drawn up by Magnus Olsen and Edvard Bull. Dr. Reidar Christiansen has spent two years in England collecting Norse songs and folk lore. Professor A. W. Brøgger will direct the archeological expedition to the British Isles, including the Orkneys, England, Ireland and Scotland. The first step was to survey all British studies of Norse antiquities, a year's work. The work has been financed by the State Scientific Research Fund.

### The Battle at Stone Mountain

Other blows than those of the sculptor's mallet have been echoed from Stone Mountain and amplified in the press. But the public have not forgotten that behind the controversy between the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, and the Stone Mountain Memorial Association "lies the conception of the most gigantic monument



and one of the most audacious artistic undertakings ever attempted—the making of a monument out of a mountain.” Stone Mountain, a few miles from Atlanta, was to have shown on its granite face a vast bas-relief to commemorate the leaders of the Southern cause in the Civil War. Associates of the Foundation who visited the sculptor’s studio at Stamford, Conn., remember the models of Lee and Jackson. It is reported in the press that Mr. Borglum has now destroyed his models. Such symptoms of a violent quarrel between Mr. Borglum and the Committee, of which Mr. Hollins Randolph is Chairman, now seem to make it doubtful that the monument will be completed as designed. But Congress has authorized the minting of 5,000,000 Memorial half dollars; the whole country seems to approve the plan, and no memorial project has ever received more publicity or support from the press than has this. Somehow, sometime, it is felt, the quarrel must be silenced and the work proceed.

#### Danish Music Week

A “Danish Music Week” will be celebrated at the Royal Opera House in Copenhagen early in May. A special committee of the ranking musicians of Denmark has been formed; their majesties, the King and Queen, will be the high patrons of the event; and as honorary presidents of the committee are named the Danish Secretary of State, the Secretary of Education, and the Lord Mayor of the City of Copenhagen.

The chief feature of the week is a program of the best and most characteristically national of Danish compositions, operas, opera comiques, and ballets. Among the great composers named on the program are I. P. E. Hartmann, Niels W. Gade, Peter Heise, P. E. Lange-Müller, Carl Nielsen, August Enna, Fini Henriques, and Hakon Boerresen. In a booklet for distribution at home and abroad, will be published a survey of

the works included in the week’s program with a review of the history of the Royal Theatre showing its great influence on the development of artistic life and culture in Denmark.

The preliminary program that has been drafted contains such well known Danish operas as *Liden Kirsten* (Little Christie), *Et Folkesagn* (A Legend), *Drot og Marsk* (King and Liege), *Der var engang* (Once Upon A Time), *Den lille Havfrue* (The Little Mermaid), *Masquerade*, and *Kaddara* (an opera of Greenland).

Foreign musicians and representatives of the International Music Press have been invited for the week. It is hoped that the Danish Music Week will add to the high reputation of Danish music at home and in foreign lands; and it may be expected that a program of this kind, offering the works of Denmark’s greatest composers, old and modern, will be of real interest to all lovers of music.



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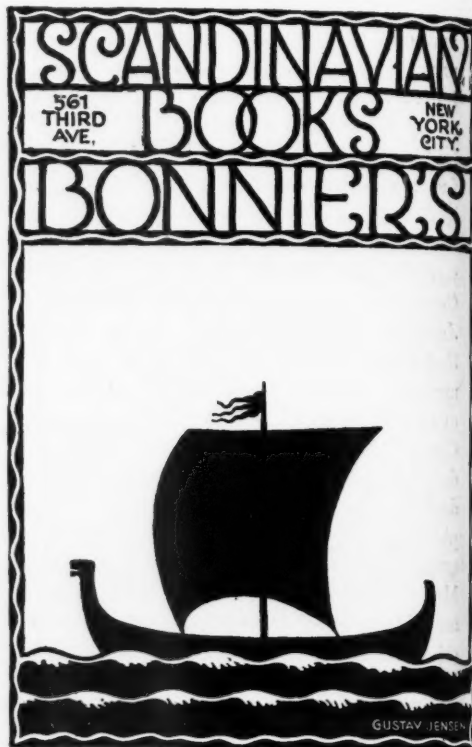
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Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James Creese, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

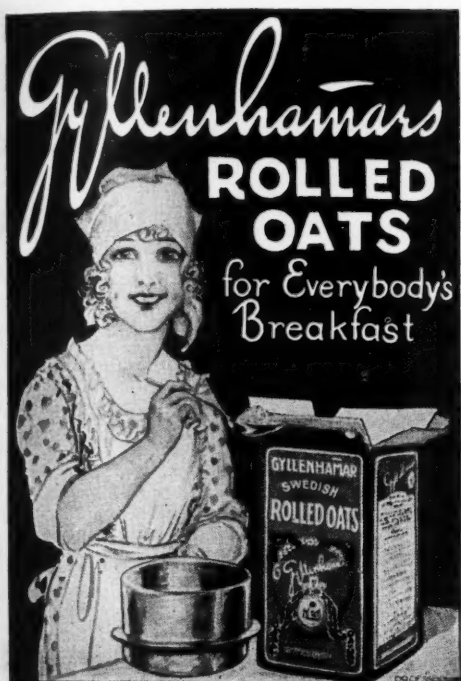
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(Signature of business manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1925.  
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## TRADE NOTES

### NORWAY'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1924

The figures covering Norway's foreign trade for 1924 show that it was the heaviest since 1916. The imports for the last month of the year amounted to 138,900,000 kroner and the exports 94,700,000 kroner. In December, 1923, exports were only 65,300,000 kroner. The total imports of the year aggregated 1,547,800,000 kroner and exports to 1,063,700,000 kroner, as against 832,900,000 kroner for exports in 1923. A large import of minerals is due mainly to increased activity in the electro-metallurgic industry. There was also a heavy increase in the importation of grain and grocery products, chiefly in consequence of the increased values in the world market.

### SWEDEN TO HOLD TWO IMPORTANT FAIRS

During the coming summer two important industrial fairs will be held in Sweden, the first in Göteborg, from May 4th to 10th, the other in Stockholm, between June 14th and 21st. The first will be a purely industrial exhibition and like its seven predecessors is likely to prove of great interest to Americans as well as Europeans. The second fair at Stockholm will include both industries and agriculture, and invitations have been sent in eight languages to all countries bordering on the Baltic, except Germany. In Göteborg Fair the exhibits are shown in the building used as the Machinery Hall at the Tercentenary Exposition of 1923. By virtue of its direct steamship connections, both with New York and England, Göteborg is ideally situated for such exhibitions.

### RUSSIA BUYING FILMS IN DENMARK

The Soviet Government of Russia has arranged with leading Scandinavian film producers for a considerable portion of this year's production, and Nordisk Film Company is said to have contracted for almost the entire output for 1925. A considerable number of older films have also been sold to Russia, among them the noted Dickens films which proved such artistic creations.

### MORE SWEDISH LUMBER FOR U. S. MARKET

The General Swedish Export Association of Stockholm is making special efforts to create a bigger market for lumber in the United States. Because of the greatly increased demand of American lumber for home production prices have risen to such a degree that the Swedish article is likely to prove welcome. In addition to a considerable increase in the consumption of Swedish lumber in England—the housing committee of the City of Birmingham has adopted a patented type of Swedish ready-made wooden houses for the relief of the shortage in workingmen's dwellings, so that on the whole the Swedish lumber and lumber product industry is showing increased interest. It is the hope of the Swedish lumber people that something similar might be accomplished with the United States.

### NORWAY PRESENTED AS INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY

The Statistical Central Bureau in Oslo has sent out a very interesting pamphlet dealing with Norway as an industrial country. A detailed account is presented of the various branches of trade and industry. The account is published in English.

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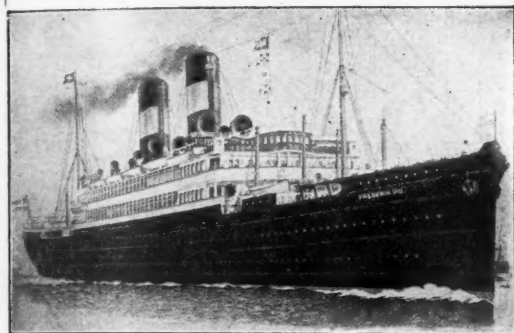


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## SHIPPING NOTES

### SOME NORWEGIAN SHIPPING INCOMES

Among the annual accounts of the Norwegian shipping companies a number show an increase in business and profit over the preceding twelve months. For instance, the Bruusgaard Kiostredde Steamship Company reports a net profit for 1924 of 2,300,000 kroner, with the income from freightage amounting to 13,900,000 kroner. The company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. The Aglesidens Company also reports satisfactory business. Income figures for freightage of the Norwegian merchant fleet as a whole is placed at approximately 500,000,000 kroner.

### WANTS IMMIGRANTS CARRIED IN U. S. SHIPS

Scandinavian shipping companies are watching with considerable interest a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania which calls for a provision requiring that as nearly as practicable one-half of the total number of immigrants admitted into the United States in any fiscal year be transported on American ships.

### FAST FREIGHT SERVICE FOR FINLAND

The S. S. *Hjälmarén*, of the Swedish American Line, which sailed recently from New York on her maiden voyage in the new direct service between New York and Finland discharged a miscellaneous cargo at Helsingfors within 27 days of her departure. Finnish importers are much pleased with this new service which is expected to advance business with America to a considerable extent.

### COMING OF S. S. GRIPSHOLM A MARITIME EVENT

With the approach of the time when the S. S. *Gripsholm* is to make her first voyage from New York, shipping interests are awake to this maritime novelty which the Swedish-American Line is introducing as a new type of passenger ship which not only is a pioneer in construction, but is the first motor driven vessel to ply between New York and Scandinavia. It is expected that the *Gripsholm* will in every way justify the expectations of the company and its builders.

The launching by a Swedish shipping concern of the *Svealand*, the world's largest motor driven cargo ship, soon to be followed by another of the same type, the *Amerikaland*, both to be ore carriers between eastern American ports and Chile and Peru, further aroused expectations as to the general introduction of motor driven craft on the high seas.

### DECLINE IN NORWEGIAN SHIP CONSTRUCTION

For various reasons, ship construction in Norwegian yards does not keep step with the orders placed abroad, and this has resulted in the matter coming up for serious discussion among the members of the National Union of Shipbuilders in Norway. In 1907 Norwegian yards turned out vessels totalling 54,000 gross tons while construction declined in 1924 to only 22,000 gross tons. One reason assigned is that it is more expensive to build in Norway than abroad. The Norwegian yards are not in a position to build vessels of the size required in recent years. An appeal has now been made to the Government to reduce the duty on ship building materials.

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